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(72) Inventor: **Seth, Pawan**

Irvine, CA 92612 (US)

(74) Representative: **Cabinet Hirsch**

58, avenue Marceau

75008 Paris (FR)

(71) Applicant: **Pharma Pass II LLC**

Irvine, CA 92618 (US)

(54) **Stabilized and easily processable granule of amlodipine maleate**

(57) The invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for administration by oral route containing Amlodipine maleate salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone and an inert carrier and to the process for preparing this composition.

EP 1 435 239 A1

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for administration by oral route containing Amlodipine maleate salt and to the process for preparing this composition.

[0002] Amlodipine and its salts are potent and long acting channel blockers useful as antihypertensive agents.

[0003] Amlodipine besylate marketed under the trade name Norvasc® is the most employed salt, due to its high chemical stability. Norvasc® is formulated for oral administration under the tablet form associated with various suitable excipients known by the person skilled in the art.

[0004] Amlodipine maleate is the most preferred salt for its toxicological properties presented in European patent EP 89167. However, this salt is also known to show less stability than Amlodipine besylate during the storage of the formulation in standard conditions of temperature and relative humidity, even over short periods, such as 6 months. Moreover US patent 4 879 303 by Davison et al. teaches that amlodipine maleate is one of the least stable salts. According to said patent, processability of the maleate salt is also much lower when compared to the besylate because of a high tendency to stick to the tablet punches exhibited by the maleate salt.

[0005] Hence, there is a need to obtain a composition of amlodipine maleate for which the processability as well as the chemical stability during storage, when tested in stability assays, is equivalent to that of the composition available on the market.

[0006] WO-A-97 12581 discloses pharmaceutical compositions designed for oral administration of acid-labile substances (benzimidazoles), which have excellent storage stability together with stability during their preparation process.

[0007] These compositions contain a core including the active principle and a binder deposited on a hydrosoluble inert support such as lactose associated with other suitable excipients, those formulations being e.g. granules.

[0008] WO-A-98 31360 discloses pharmaceutical compositions designed for oral administration comprising a hydro-soluble inert support such as lactose in association with a hydrophile polymer such as polyvinylpyrrolidone. In this case the composition which contains more than 20% by weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone shows an improved dissolution profile. Nothing is said about stability of the composition.

[0009] The use of polyvinylpyrrolidone is also known for manufacturing "solid dispersions" obtained in general by co-precipitation, co-fusion or liquid-phase mixing followed by drying. What we have here is fixation of the active ingredient in isolated microparticles on the polyvinylpyrrolidone, which avoids problems of poor wetting of the solid and re-agglomeration of the particles. The article "Stable Solid Dispersion System Against Humidity" by Kuchiki et al., Yakuzai-gaku, 44 No. 1, 31-37 (1984) describes such a technique for preparing solid dispersions using polyvinylpyrrolidone. The amounts of PVP here are very high, and the ratio between the active ingredient and PVP are comprised between 1/1 and 1/20. In this case however there is no inert carrier.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.

[0010] Applicant has now found that the specific choice of polyvinylpyrrolidone(PVP) as a binder in compositions containing amlodipine maleate with an inert support provides an amlodipine composition with high stability during storage.

[0011] Tests with different binders known in the art such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, corn starch etc... lead to a degradation of amlodipine maleate during storage of the formulation, even over relatively short periods, such as 6 months at 40°C.

[0012] It is very surprising that only polyvinylpyrrolidone allows to reach a much higher stability with the composition of the invention as described below. The invention provides:

1. Granule comprising amlodipine maleate salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone and an inert carrier.
2. Granule according to item 1 wherein the inert carrier is hydrosoluble.
3. Granule according to item 1 or 2 comprising between 1 and 15% by granule weight of amlodipine maleate salt and between 2 and 30% by granule weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone.
4. Granule according to item 3 comprising between 3 and 20% by granule weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone.
5. Granule according to items 1 to 4 comprising between 2 and 30 mg by weight of amlodipine maleate salt and between 4 and 100 mg by weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone.
6. Granule according to items 1 to 5 wherein the weight ratio amlodipine maleate salt:polyvinylpyrrolidone is between 10/1 and 1/50.
7. A tablet composition comprising granules according to items 1 to 6 which are compressed together.
8. A process for preparing a granule according to any one of items 1 to 6 comprising the steps of:

- a) preparing an amlodipine maleate salt suspension in a solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone;
- b) granulating the inert carrier with the suspension obtained from step (a) ;
- c) optionally, coating the granules thus obtained.

- 5 9. A process according to item 8 wherein the step b) is conducted in a fluidized bed.
 10. A process according to item 8 or 9 for preparing a tablet according to item 7 comprising a step in which products obtained from step (b) or (c) are compressed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

10 [0013] The invention will apply to dry compositions for oral use such as granule comprising amlodipine maleate salt, with polyvinylpyrrolidone and an inert carrier, preferably a hydrosoluble carrier. The granule will present a chemical stability at least equivalent to chemical stability of amlodipine besylate granule.

[0014] This improvement of the chemical stability of the composition of amlodipine maleate allows the product formulated according to the invention to retain its activity during all the period of the stability assays necessary for the determination of the expiry date of the drug (expiry date can be up to 3 or 5 years).

[0015] The polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) used in this invention is a synthetic water soluble homopolymer consisting of N-vinyl pyrrolidone and has, for example, a molecular weight comprised between 8,000 and 1,300,000, preferably for example between 30,000 and 300,000.

20 [0016] The granule according to the invention comprises, in general, an inert carrier from 10 to 90% by weight of the granule and preferably 60 to 90% by weight of the granule.

The active ingredient, the amlodipine maleate salt represents generally from 1 to 15% of the granule weight. The amount of polyvinylpyrrolidone is generally comprised between 2 and 30% of the granule weight, preferably between 3 and 20% of the granule weight.

25 [0017] According to another embodiment the granule of the present invention comprises between 2 and 30 mg by weight of amlodipine maleate salt and between 4 and 100 mg by weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone. The weight ratio amlodipine maleate salt:polyvinylpyrrolidone can be comprised between 10/1 and 1/50.

[0018] In the framework of this invention, the expression "inert carrier" means any excipient, generally hydrophilic, pharmaceutically inert, crystalline or amorphous, in a particulate form, not leading to a chemical reaction under the operating conditions employed, and which is soluble in an aqueous medium, notably in a gastric acid medium, or sufficiently hydrophilic to be readily dispersible in such a medium. Examples of such excipients are derivatives of sugars, such as lactose, saccharose, or colloidal silica, or starch, hydrolyzed starch, (malto-dextrine), or cellulose, etc. Mixtures are also suitable. The individual particle size of the inert carrier can be, for example, between 50 and 500 micron.

35 [0019] The preferred carrier is hydrosoluble and the more particularly preferred carrier is lactose.

[0020] The compositions according to the invention can additionally contain any excipient conventionally used in the pharmaceutical and chemical fields which is compatible with the active ingredient, such as binders, fillers, pigments, disintegrating agents, lubricants, wetting agents, buffers, etc. These excipients able to be used in this invention are cited in "Handbook of pharmaceutical excipients" from Wade and Weller: The Pharmaceutical Press, London 1994, ISBN-91730-66-8.

40 [0021] The present invention provides also the pharmaceutical forms for oral use as tablets prepared from the above granule by compression.

It is also possible to provide, on the granules, an outer layer comprising additives, for the manufacture of tablets. In this embodiment, the outer layer comprises a disintegration agent and, for example, a lubricant; the thus covered and mixed granules can then be readily compressed and easily disintegrate in water. Examples of disintegrants are cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone, sodium croscarmellose, sodium carboxymethyl starch, modified starch or unmodified starch. Examples of lubricants are magnesium stearate, sodium stearyl fumarate, glycerol behenate and talc. Flow enhancing agents (such as colloidal silica) may also be used. The excipients can be any excipient traditionally used in the art. For more details about these excipients, one will refer to the disclosure in "Handbook of pharmaceutical excipients", American Pharmaceutical Association, 1994 ISBN 0 91730 66 8, by Wade A. and Weller P.

50 [0022] The granules will generally represent 50 to 90% of the final weight of the pharmaceutical tablet.

[0023] Another object of the invention is a process for preparing granule comprising the following steps:

- a) preparing an amlodipine maleate salt suspension in a solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone, for example in water or in an alcoholic solvent or a hydroalcoholic mixture.
- b) granulating e.g. applying the suspension from step (a) to an inert carrier such as lactose by using classical granulation process such as wet granulation or oscillating mesh granulation, or by using fluidized bed granulation techniques;

EP 1 435 239 A1

Applicant has found that the sticking tendency of amlodipine maleate reported in US patent 4 879 303 can be dramatically reduced by processing the granules in a fluidized bed equipment. Moreover, with this technique, the solvent is dried out during the granulation itself, allowing a larger amount of PVP to be used than in the classical granulation process. Therefore, according to a preferred embodiment the granulating step in the process for preparing granule is carried out in a fluidized bed.

c) Optionally, the granules thus obtained can be coated with classical excipients ;

[0024] In order to prepare tablets the process can comprise a step in which products obtained from step (b) or (c) are compressed. This process is described in WO-A-98 31360, incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLES

[0025] The following examples illustrate the invention without limiting it.

Example 1.

[0026] The following formulations F1 a, b, c with PVP are prepared.

Formulation 1a		
Compound F1a	Amount (mg)	%/ total
Amlodipine maleate	12.8	6.6%
Povidone K30	30.00	15.5%
Lactose 60 mesh	150.00	77.8%
(deionised water)	120.00	
Total dry weight	192.8	100

Formulation 1b		
Compound F1b	Amount (mg)	%/ total
Amlodipine maleate	12.8	7.4%
Povidone K30	10.0	5.8%
Lactose 60 mesh	150.00	86.8%
(deionised water)	120.00	
Total dry weight	172.8	100.0%

Formulation 1c		
Compound F1c	Amount (mg)	%/ total
Amlodipine maleate	12.8	7.6%
Povidone K30	5.0	3%
Lactose 60 mesh	150.00	89.4%
(deionised water)	120.00	
Total dry weight	167.8	100.0%

[0027] The binder (Povidone) is dissolved in water, without preheating. Amlodipine maleate is then added to the solution. This suspension is sprayed onto lactose in the fluidized-bed apparatus Glatt GPCG-1 equipped with a top-spraying system (Top-Spray), using the following parameters of spraying :

EP 1 435 239 A1

Input temperature	55°C
Product temperature	30°C
Flow-rate spraying	11 g/min
Flow-rate air	85 m ³ /h
Spray pressure	2.6 10 ⁵ Pa.

[0028] At the end of the spraying, the granules are dried directly in the fluidized-bed apparatus during 20 minutes at a temperature of 40°C.

Example 2

[0029] The following formulation F2 (comparative formulation) is prepared as described in example 1.

Compound F2	Amount (mg)	%/ total
Amlodipine maleate	12.8	7.4
HPMC 3cPs	9.00	5.2
Lactose 60 mesh	150.00	87.3
(deionised water)	120.00	
Total dry weight	171.8	100

Example 3

[0030] The following formulation F3 (comparative formulation) is prepared as described in example 1.

Compound F3	Amount (mg)	%/ tot. Dry Wt.
Amlodipine maleate	12.8	7.6
corn starch	5.00	2.9
Lactose 60 mesh	150.00	89
(deionised water)	120.00	
Total dry weight	167.8	100

[0031] In this case, the starch is dispersed without preheating in water and the suspension is heated during 20 minutes at 80°C to obtain a starch, then cooled down to room temperature.

Example 4

Preparation of the tablets.

[0032] The obtained granules are then sieved on a 1.2 mm mesh and mixed with the remaining excipients according to the following formulations :

compound	Amount (mg) F1a	Amount (mg) F1b	Amount (mg) F1c	Amount (mg) F2	Amount (mg) F3
Granule	192.8	172.8	167.8	171.8	167.8
microcrystalline Cellulose	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Crospovidone	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

EP 1 435 239 A1

(continued)

compound	Amount (mg) F1a	Amount (mg) F1b	Amount (mg) F1c	Amount (mg) F2	Amount (mg) F3
sodium Stearyl fumarate	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
TOTAL	264.8	244.8	239.8	243.8	239.8

[0033] The mixing is performed in a mixer of the Turbula type (WA Bachhoffen, Swiss) at a speed of 25 rpm for 5 minutes.

The tablets are obtained from this mixture on a Fette press of type P2 equipped with concave dye of 9mm diameter and 9mm curve radius. The degree of compression is adjusted so as to reach a hardness of around 90N (Durometer of Schleuniger).

Stability results

[0034] The tablets once made are packaged into polypropylene vials in accordance to the most recent Edition of the US Pharmacopoeia and placed in an incubator at 40°C and 75% of relative humidity during a 6 months period, then removed from the incubator and analysed according to the following procedure :

Mobile phase	15% acetonitrile/35% methanol/ 50% buffer (7ml of triethylamine + 1 liter of water, adjust the pH to 3.0 with orthophosphoric acid)
Column	nucleosil C18 5µ 150X4,6 mm
Detection :	237nm
Flow-rate :	1ml/min
Injected volume :	20µl
Temperature :	25°C
Retention time	5 min

[0035] The results obtained are the following (expressed as a percentage of the initial concentration of amlodipine maleate).

	F1a	F1b	F1c	F2	F3
Concentration in % of the initial value	99.6%	99.1%	98.3%	92.6%	94.1%

[0036] It appears clearly from these results that the formulation according to the present invention, which contains polyvinylpyrrolidone, is much more stable than those containing other binders.

Claims

- Granule comprising amlodipine maleate salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone and an inert carrier.
- Granule according to claim 1 wherein the inert carrier is hydrosoluble.
- Granule according to claim 1 or 2 comprising between 1 and 15% by granule weight of amlodipine maleate salt and between 2 and 30% by granule weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone.
- Granule according to claim 3 comprising between 3 and 20% by granule weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone.
- Granule according to claims 1 to 4 comprising between 2 and 30 mg by weight of amlodipine maleate salt and between 4 and 100 mg by weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone.

EP 1 435 239 A1

6. Granule according to claims 1 to 5 wherein the weight ratio amlodipine maleate salt:polyvinylpyrrolidone is between 10/1 and 1/50.

7. A tablet composition comprising granules according to claims 1 to 6 which are compressed together.

8. A process for preparing a granule according to any one of claims 1 to 6 comprising the steps of

a) preparing an amlodipine maleate salt suspension in a solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone;

b) granulating the inert carrier with the suspension obtained from step (a) ;

c) optionally, coating the granules thus obtained.

9. A process according to claim 8 wherein the step b) is carried out in a fluidized bed.

10. A process according to claim 8 or 9 for preparing a tablet according to claim 7 comprising a step in which products obtained from step (b) or (c) are compressed.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 02 29 3275

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	WO 02 053134 A (LEMMENS JACOBUS MARIA ;VANDERHEIJDEN ARLETTE (NL); BIOORG B V (NL)) 11 July 2002 (2002-07-11) * the whole document * * page 5, line 20-34 * * page 7, line 14-34 * * page 4, line 5-7 * * page 29-16 *	1-10	A61K31/4422 A61K9/16 A61K9/22 A61P9/12
A	EP 1 266 654 A (PFIZER LTD ;PFIZER (US)) 18 December 2002 (2002-12-18) * the whole document * * paragraphs [0005],[0006],[0023]; claim 1 *	1-10	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			A61K A61P
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 23 April 2003	Examiner Luangkhot, N
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 02 29 3275

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82